THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) At present the Government has no proposal to set up any Pace Maker Bank.

एम० बी० बी० एस० और बी० डी० एस० डिग्री-धारकों का केन्द्रीयकृत पंजीकरण

207. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एम० बी० बी० एस० तथा बी० डी० एस० उपाधि-प्राप्त स्नातकों को विभिन्न राज्यों में पंजीकृत किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी प्रक्रिया क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई केन्द्रीयकृत पंजीकरण-व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ करने का विचार रखती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 की अनुसूची में सम्मिलित एम० बी० बी० एस० चिकित्सीय अर्हता रखने वाला व्यक्ति किसी भी राज्य आयुर्विज्ञान रजिस्टर में अपना नाम दर्ज कराने हेतु पात्र है। उसकी प्रकार दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 की अनुसूची में सम्मिलित में बी० डी० एस० अर्हता रखने वाला व्यक्ति किसी राज्य के उपयुक्त रजिस्टर में अपना नाम दर्ज कराने हेतु पात्र हैं। किसी राज्य रजिस्टर में अपना नाम दर्ज कराने हेतु मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय/दन्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता रखने वाला व्यक्ति अपनी डिग्री प्रमाण पत्र, अपेक्षित पंजीकरण शुल्क और एक आवेदन फार्म के साथ संबंधित राज्य आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद/दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद से संपर्क कर सकता है।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 23 के उपबंधों के अनुसार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद पहले ही राज्य आयुर्विज्ञान परिषदों/भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद में पंजीकृत चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों के नाम और पतों वाले भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान रजिस्टर रख रही है। उसी प्रकार दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 18 के उपबंधों के अनुसार भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद पहले ही राज्य दन्त चिकित्सक रजिस्टर में प्रविष्टियों वाले दन्त चिकित्सकों के एक रजिस्टर अर्थात् भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा रजिस्टर रख रही है।

Committee on study of cancer by consumption of Gutkha

208. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Deupty Director-General of Health Services, to study the possibility of cancer as a result of consumption of Gutkha;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) by when the Committee is expected to submit its report to Government;

(d) whether Government are aware of a survey of school-going children conducted in Bihar, U.P., M.P. Maharashtra, Orissa and Goa in this regard; and

(e) if so, what are the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Government has appointed a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services to study and ascertain the adverse effect of Pan Masala and Gutkha. Terms of reference of the Committee are to examine the use of tobacco in Pan Masala and Gutkha etc. and its effects on Public Health and suggest appropriate measures accordingly. They Committee has recommended that systematic clinical/epidmiological studies should be carried out to ascertain the co-relation between consumption of Gutkha and its adverse effect. Two proposals for carrying out such epidemiological and Animal based studies to be conducted over a period of two to three years have been prepared.

(d) and (e) The Indian Council of Medical Research who are concerned with major surveys relatings to bio-medical research have indicated that they are not aware of any such surveys conducted on school children.

Quality Specifications of Mineral Water

209. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to numerous complaints regarding the quality of Mineral Water marketed by spurious agencies;

(b) whether any standard has been fixed to ensure minimum content of specified minerals in the Mineral Water available in the market;

(c) if so, the agancies through which the quality/norms is being checked; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by Government to check sale of ordinary drinking water at an exhorbitant price in the name of Mineral Water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No specific complaint regarding marketing of mineral water by spurious agencies has been received from the Food Health Authorities of State/UTs administering the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 & Rules, 1955.

(b) Standards of mineral water prescribed under the provision of FPA Act, 1954 & Rules do not specify any minimum limit of mineral content as mineral content varies from source to source. However, the standards of mineral water as per the PFA Rules, 1955 are given at Statement *(See* below).

(c) and (d) The Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs have been requested to keep a vigil on quality of mineral water sold in the market.

Statement

A. 32. Mineral Water:

1. Natural Mineral water means the mineral water obtained directly from potable natural or drilled sources like spring, artesian well, drilled well or from an underground formation and not from public water supply. It shall be free from dirt, foreign matter or any other ingredients injurious to health. It shall not be transported in bulk container for packaging or any other processing before packing.

2. Fortified mineral water means the water derived from any source of potable water which may be blended, treated/ fortified with mineral salts.

3. Mineral water shall be packed in clean and sterile container.

4. Mineral water shall also conform to the following standards, namely:—

Turbidity (not more than) (NIU)	5
Total dissolved solids (Not more than)mg/l	1500
pH Value	6.5-8.5
Copper (Cu) — mg/l (not more than)	1.0
Iron (as Fe) — mg/l (not more than)	0.3
Nitrate (as No 3) mg/l (not more than)	45
Residual Free Chlorine — mg/l (not more than)	0.2
Fluoride (as F) —mg/l not more than)	1.5
Murcury (as Hg—mg/l (not more than)	0.001
Cadmium (as-Cd)—mg/l (not more than)	0.01
Arsenic (as As)—mg/l (not more than)	0.05